

President's Trip to Wisconsin, 3/31/79 [1]

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THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP
TO
WAUSAU & MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

March 31, 1979

Political Overview

The Democratic Party in Wisconsin is in the worst shape it has been since it began rebuilding in the mid-50s. From 1957 until the recent Gubernatorial defeat the Party won all the major state-wide offices and was considered one of the nation's most Democratic states. Wisconsin provided eleven crucial electoral votes for the President in 1976. The election of Governor Dreyfuss has changed the complexion of the state's politics and has had a particularly damaging effect on the unity of the Party. Dreyfuss beat acting Governor Schreiber 55% to 45%. Schreiber's loss is generally attributed to a poorly run campaign and a lackluster campaign style, which is no doubt true. But a more accurate assessment must take into account the Dreyfuss appeal. Dreyfuss was the underdog in the Republican primary and surprised the establishment by winning handily. He carried the same flamboyant individual approach into the general and simply overwhelmed the somnolent Schreiber campaign. Mavericks have a long history of appeal in the state, and Dreyfuss fits well in that tradition. While Schreiber talked of complicated formulas for rebates and tax relief, Dreyfuss tersely suggested eliminating the state income tax until the surplus was used up. His approach appealed to people and he won. Dreyfuss has since made good his promise and has called for a two month moratorium to reduce the surplus estimated at well over \$300 million. The Democratically controlled legislature has attempted to take some of the credit for the move but has been out maneuvered by the Governor.

→ Milwaukee is the state's largest city and is the hub of Wisconsin. The city is in fairly good fiscal shape. Unemployment dropped from 9.4% in 1976 to 4.1% at the end of 1978 in the city. Henry Maier has been Mayor of the city since 1960 and was a key elected official in the 1976 Presidential Campaign. As Chairman of the National Conference of Democratic Mayors, Maier gave his support to President Carter in the spring of 1976. The President while a candidate announced the major outline of his urban policy in Milwaukee at the U.S. Conference of Mayors convention in June 1976. Maier is up for reelection this fall and may have a tough race. The election is non-partisan and, although Maier is favored, Dennis Conta has received strong backing from some of the younger more liberal elements. Conta is close to the Lucey faction in the city since Maier and Lucey have long maintained their distance from each other.

The senior Senator is William Proxmire whom polls show to have the highest favorable rating of any politician in the state. Despite his popular appeal, the Senator does have problems with some local and state elected officials because of his fiscally conservative voting record. Mayor Maier and the Senator have a strained relationship for this very reason.

a specialist on the problems of senior citizens. He is currently serving as Vice-Chairman of the Federal Council on Aging, an appointment he received during this administration.

PAST ELECTION RESULTS

1976 Presidential Primary

	<u>CARTER</u>	<u>UDALL</u>	<u>WALL</u>	<u>JACKSON</u>	<u>McCORMICK</u>	<u>OTHERS</u>
State	36.6%	35.6%	12.5%	6.4%	3.6%	5.2%
Milwaukee	33.2%	34.2%	13.2%	9.9%	5.6%	3.9%

1976 General Election

<u>CARTER</u>	<u>FORD</u>	<u>McCARTHY</u>
49.4%	47.8%	1.7%

1978

<u>GOVERNOR:</u>	<u>RAW VOTE</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE</u>
Martin Schreiber	671,151	45%
Lee Dreyfuss	807,724	55%
Eugene Zimmerman	—	—

1976	<u>SENATE</u>	Proxmire	72%
		York	27%

1974	<u>SENATE</u>	Nelson	63%
		Petri	37%

Wisconsin State legislative breakdown:

<u>SENATE</u>	21 Democrats	10 Republicans	2 vancàncies
<u>HOUSE</u>	60 Democrats	39 Republicans	

FACT SHEET ON WISCONSIN

Population: Wisconsin is the 16th most populous state with a total of 4,609,000 residents, according to 1976 census data. This is an increase of about 1.1% since 1970. About 27% of those citizens live in cities and 30% in the suburbs. Approximately 128,000 or 3.1% are black. There are also several large and influential ethnic groups including the Germans and Scandinavians.

Unemployment: The unemployment rate for Wisconsin in February of this year was at 5% of the 2,307,400 civilian work force. The average unemployment rate for the state for 1977 was 4.9% and for 1978, 5.1%. Black unemployment is approximately four times the white rate. It was 22.2% in 1977 and 16.4% in 1978.

-6%

Income: The median family income for the state was \$10,055 in 1978, the 15th highest in the country. Approximately 20% of the families had incomes in excess of \$15,000, while 8% of the families had incomes below \$3,000.

Economic Base: Agriculture, notably dairy products, cattle, hogs and corn, form a substantial part of Wisconsin's economic base. In addition, the manufacture of engines and turbines, electrical equipment and supplies, fabricated metal products and paper products, plus the finance, insurance and real estate industries, round out the economic base.

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

WISCONSIN ISSUES

Abortion

In a poll taken in the 6th Congressional District (Rep. Steiger) in February 1979, the responses on abortion-related questions demonstrated the visibility of the issue.

- o Though only 6% of those polled listed abortion as one of three biggest problems facing the nation (i.e., inflation, 58%; energy and tax reform, 21% each), "candidate's stand on abortion" was the most frequent response to the question, "Why do you support the candidate?"

However:

- o 38% said that the abortion issue should play a minor role in the voting decision.
34% said that the abortion issue should play a major role and 23% said it should not be a factor.
- o 42% believes that the decision to have children is a private one and government should not fund abortion nor interfere with a woman's right to have an abortion.
37% believes that abortion is morally wrong and that a constitutional amendment should be passed to outlaw abortion.
- o Women's group networks are very well developed in the state and they are pro-abortion.
- o Catholics in the state are the most vocal anti-abortionists.

Agriculture

- o MTN and Cheese: There is considerable concern in the dairy industry about the contents of the new trade agreements as they related to the possible importation of subsidized cheese from abroad. They would welcome assurances that dairy prices will not be depressed by changes in our trade policy.

- o Milk Price Supports: Recently Secretary Bergland announced an 80¢ increase in the price support of milk. This increase brought prices for milk to 78% of parity, although there is a law which expires March 31st that requires supports to be at 80% of parity. The Department of Agriculture has administratively acted to extend the 80% parity law until October 1979, although the effect of the expiration would have required supports only of 75% of parity.
- o Rare II: There is local negative reaction to Rare II and growing opposition to the Federal government's acquisition of land. The State Land Commission recently agreed to sell some 400 acres within Forest County to the U.S., and local counties passed resolutions opposing this and future sales. The State Land Commission plans to meet with the regional planning commission that represents several northeastern Wisconsin counties to discuss future sales. It should be pointed out that neither the governor nor members of the Wisconsin Congressional delegation chose to comment on the recommendations of Secretary Bergland for use of 62 million acres of roadless area in the National Forest system.

Defense

- o ELF (Extremely Low Frequency) Communication Program: ELF is included in Secretary Brown's strategic C³ program basis, pending siting decision. The ELF program will greatly improve the Navy strategic submarine forces ability to remain undetected for long periods during peacetime while still receiving communications. Their undetectability serves to deter a preemptive first strike by an aggressor since the submarines cannot be targeted while submerged. There are no known environmentally safe alternatives and the National Academy of Sciences has found the ELF research data as indicating ELF to be a safe system. The system, as planned (operational by

1984), is a small austere ELF system consisting of a transmitter facility constructed on KI Sawyer Air Force Base operating with a 130-mile antenna array located in the Michigan Upper Peninsula. This facility would operate in conjunction with an improved transmitter at the existing Wisconsin test facility and its 28-mile antenna array which has been operating successfully since 1969. No enlargement of the planned system would be necessary in the future. (Talking points have been included.)

- o Fort McCoy: DoD is studying the possibility of closing Fort Sheridan, Illinois and assigning additional missions to Fort McCoy. The semi-active installation is retained for support of summer and weekend training of Reserve components and for mobilization purposes. The basic mission of the post would not be changed. The study is expected to be completed by the end of March.

Energy

According to Henry Maier, this is an extremely important issue in Wisconsin.

- o Production Issues:

*Elect -
60% coal
35% Nuclear*

Coal - Although 60% of Wisconsin's electrical power is produced by coal-fired plants, a highly restrictive power plant siting law which requires a number of precertification permits, approvals and public hearings has hampered the expansion of capacity. The legislature is considering amendments to the law to permit more flexibility.

Nuclear - Thirty five percent of the state's electrical power is produced by nuclear plants and there were plans for three additional 1185 megawatt units by 1982. However, strong public opposition has caused the Wisconsin Public Service Commission to set a moratorium on applications for new plants.

- o Utility Rate Reform: The Public Service Commission has allowed the Wisconsin Electric Power Company to institute time-of-day pricing. Local environmental groups and labor unions have sued the Public Service Commission claiming that the rates are not innovative and are detrimental to the consumer.

State Conservation Efforts

- o Consumption: Wisconsin currently consumes 20 percent less energy per capita than the national average, in spite of the fact that the State ranks twelfth in manufacturing employment and has space heating requirements well above average for the Nation.
- o Energy Management: In the past 4 years, nearly every major company in the State has instituted an energy management program. The paper industry is particularly active in expanding its use of wood waste as an energy source.
- o Rate Reform: The Wisconsin Public Service Commission has developed a natural gas rate design for Wisconsin Power and Light Company that would be among the most innovative rate structures for natural gas customers in the United States. The main feature of the rate design is an "inclining block" rate, which means the rate charged per unit of gas used would decrease with less consumption, thus encouraging conservation of gas.
- o Energy Audits: The Public Service Commission has also instituted an energy audit program in which trained, professional auditors inspect individual homes and offer advice to the owners on ways to cut down on gas and electricity consumption

Grants

- o Energy Conservation: Wisconsin is one of 10 states that have received DoE grants to establish pilot Energy Extension Service programs to encourage the use of energy conservation and renewable energy sources. Two unique elements

elements of the Wisconsin program are its focus on conservation in wood heating and an emphasis directed at the tourism industry.

- o Research: The University of Wisconsin has 28 active DoE contracts totaling more than \$40 million. The scope of work includes fusion research, solar collector development and other energy R&D activities.
- o Dam Renovation: DoE has begun a low-head hydro-electric development program to accelerate the redevelopment of existing small dams that are amenable to the construction or renovation of hydro power facilities. One site chosen for study is the Appleton Dam owned by the Kimberly-Clark Corporation of Neenah, Wisconsin.

Environmental Issues

- o Extended Winter Navigation on the Upper Great Lakes: The Army Corps of Engineers proposes to extend shipping year round in the Upper Great Lakes through massive Coast Guard icebreaking operations. While there is considerable support for the project, there are concerns about the environmental impact on the delicate ecological balance and life cycles caused to fish beneath the ice. The Fish and Wildlife Service supports this activity, but will withdraw its support if further studies it has funded show serious and significant negative environmental impact.
- o PCB Contamination of Waukegan Harbor: EPA has filed a suit against Outboard Marine Corporation (OMC) of Waukegan, Illinois to compel removal of PCB-contaminated sediments in the North Ditch, a tributary of Lake Michigan, and to perform an analysis of the most environmentally acceptable way to clean up the contamination of Waukegan Harbor and to take remedial action to eliminate the problem. OCM has also sued EPA. The litigation is currently in discovery.

- o Progressive Magazine-H-Bomb Controversy: Progressive Magazine, headquartered in Madison, claims it can publish information which would be sufficient for production of the hydrogen bomb. On March 26, the District Court enjoined the magazine from publishing the information on grounds that it violates the Atomic Energy Act, despite the fact that the magazine claims all information is publicly available. An appeal to the 7th Circuit Court of Appeals is expected.
- o Railroad: The Milwaukee Road Railroad is bankrupt and the federal government has agreed to contribute \$55 million under the Railroad Revitalization and Regulation Reform Act of 1976 (4R Act) to help repair the tracks and the freight cars and locomotives. An additional \$5.1 million in emergency working capital has been provided under the Emergency Rail Services Act of 1970 (ERSA). A number of other railroads in the Midwest have also been provided with financial assistance.

The restructuring of Amtrak recently recommended by Secretary Adams is designed to be more efficient but will serve somewhat fewer people in Wisconsin than are currently being served. The recommendations will become effective 90 days from the January 31, 1979, submission date unless Congress disapproves them.

KICKAPOO RIVER (LaFarge Dam)

The LaFarge Dam on the Kickapoo River was halted in 1977 as part of the appropriations "hit list." At that time, both Senators and the State of Wisconsin supported the President's decision to delete funding for the dam. Congressman Baldus, in whose district the dam is located, supported continuing the project.

After flooding in the area in July 1978, Senator Nelson asked the Administration to form a state-federal task force to examine non-structural flood control measures for the valley. Senator Proxmire, Congressman Baldus and the State of Wisconsin supported the proposal and a joint study plan and task force membership was agreed to. The Task Force has nearly completed its work and it is possible (though not certain) that a combination of federal and state programs can be brought together to provide non-structural flood control in the valley. One community--Soldiers Grove-- has already received a HUD grant to relocate the town out of the flood plain.

The new Governor has thrown a wrench in the works by announcing his support for a "dry dam" (dam which would be closed on an occasional basis to impound flood waters). Both Senators strongly oppose the dry dam alternative and it was expressly omitted from consideration by the task force. The Administration has stuck with the Senators on this. Jack Watson has written to the Governor explaining that the Army has determined that the dry dam alternative would probably not be cost-effective and would require new Congressional authorization anyway.

Recommended Comment: The Administration has been working with the State, the Congressional delegation and the local area to see if non-structural solutions can be found to the flooding problem. The Task Force created by the Administration will be reporting back to the Executive Office of the President shortly.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 30, 1979

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: FRANK PRESS *FRANK*
FRANK MOORE *FM*
HENRY OWEN *HO*

SUBJECT: Your Talks with Congressman Obey

1. You will soon be visiting Congressman Obey's home district. He is a key member of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on foreign aid, and has been a strong aid supporter.

2. We hope that you can use this trip to mention your interest in the proposed Institute for Scientific and Technological Cooperation. Attached at Tab A is the memo that we sent you asking you to talk to Senator Inouye about this; we would recommend that you take the same line with Obey. Your call to Inouye worked wonders; our hearing before his committee went well.

3. Obey may raise two other aid issues:

a. He is pressing for a reorganization of AID personnel. If he mentions this you can tell him that we will have a proposal up to the Hill next week.

b. Obey is pressing for a smaller replenishment of IDA, the soft loan window of the IBRD, than we and the other donor countries want. If he brings this up, you might stress your strong interest in IDA -- which we see as the main means of helping poor countries, including Egypt in the wake of the Israeli-Egyptian treaty. We are holding bilateral aid virtually flat this year; we hope that we can count on his support for the increase in multilateral aid contemplated by other donors. Each 27 cents we contribute will elicit 73 cents from other countries.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Review on March 30, 1985

DETERMINED TO BE AN ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
CANCELLED PER E.O. 12958, SEC. 1.3 AND
ARCHIVE'S MEMO OF MARCH 18, 1985

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 28, 1979

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

FRANK PRESS *FB*

HENRY OWEN *HO*

FRANK MOORE *F.M./BR*

SUBJECT:

SENATOR INOUE AND ISTC

1. The Institute for Scientific and Technological Cooperation is making good progress on the Hill. It has done well in the authorizing committees and the House Appropriations Subcommittee. On Thursday it will run up against the main obstacle: The Senate Appropriations Committee will hold hearings. If anyone kills ISTC, this is where it will be done.

2. Your call to Inouye about the foreign aid appropriation last year had a major effect. We need a similar call now, to express your strong support for the Institute. You might mention that you have already found this proposed Institute valuable in discussions with Mexico, where it was included in the joint communique, and that you foresee an important role for the Institute in Egypt, where a major new post-treaty effort in scientific and technological cooperation is being planned.

3. You might point out that the budget for the Institute has been established within the FY 1980 ceiling on foreign assistance, and that the operating expenses and personnel ceilings for the Institute are to come from the levels previously established for our bilateral assistance program, so that this initiative will not result in added operating budget levels for foreign aid. The Institute represents a qualitative improvement, not a quantitative expansion, in the foreign assistance program.

RECOMMENDATION

That you phone Senator Inouye in the sense indicated above. The Senator may mention the bill that he has introduced to prevent elimination of the US travel service, as proposed in the budget. If so, you should state that your position remains the same.

1837
Frank -
Done
"My Sub Committee.
If it's a Carter
program, it passes!"
J

Mexico
Egypt
Venezuela
Nigeria

March 30, 1979

Recent SEAFARER/ELF
Submarine Communication System
Chronology

February 10, 1976 Deputy Secretary Clements' letter to Governor Milliken says that he would not recommend a Michigan (SEAFARER) site to Congress if Governor Milliken objects. "The installation...of a project of this magnitude would not be possible without the support of the people." (U)

April-May 1976 Several Upper Peninsula communities/counties vote against SEAFARER. (U)

Sep 1976 Michigan's House and Senate find SEAFARER unacceptable. (U)

Oct 1976 Presidential Candidate Jimmy Carter says "The Navy's proposed extremely low-frequency submarine communication system should not be built in Michigan's Upper Peninsula against the wishes of the people who live there." (U)

Mar 1977 Governor Milliken "exercises his veto" of SEAFARER. (U)

June 1977 Michigan's largest conservation club opposes the Navy's project. (U)

Aug 1977 National Academy of Sciences panel finds that Project SEAFARER would have no dangerous effects on animals, humans, or wildlife..the likelihood of serious adverse biologic effects...is very small." (U)

Sep 24, 1977 President's letter to Gov Milliken; "the wishes of the people of the Upper Peninsula will be a controlling factor in my decision..." (U)

Dec 1977 Navy releases its final Environmental Impact Statement for SEAFARER. (U)

Jan 16, 1978 Harold Brown forwards DSARC recommendations to the President on SEAFARER/ELF. (U)

Jan 23, 1978~ NSC requests more information from Defense on alternative ELF locations/costs. (U)

Jan 30, 1978 Defense responds. (U)

Feb 16, 1978 President cancels SEAFARER, requests studies of alternative sites for small, austere ELF facility. (U)

Dec 1978 Defense forwards the Navy study of 21 ELF sites with Harold Brown's recommendation of a combined Michigan-Wisconsin system. ~~(C)~~

Jan 16, 1979 President requests that Harold Brown work on a revised ELF proposal looking at a Wisconsin site only. ~~(C)~~

Jan-March 1979 Intensified Defense efforts to explain to Michigan and Wisconsin public officials and residents the minimal impact of the proposed ELF system as well as the vital national defense importance of ELF. (U)

April 3, 1979
(estimate) Harold Brown will probably forward revised ELF proposal to the President. ~~(C)~~

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 30, 1979

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Frank Moore
Bob Thomson *B&B*
Madeline Albright (NSC)

SUBJECT: Trip to Wisconsin - Project ELF

You are likely to see a small number of people demonstrating against Project ELF on your Wisconsin trip. Congressman Obey or Senator Nelson may talk with you about it, as well. The issue is not a visible one in Wisconsin, but there are a few activists who are attempting to arouse opposition to placement of all or any part of the facility in Wisconsin.

We suggest you respond to all questions on the subject as follows:

1. Explain that this decision will be one of the more difficult ones you will have to make as President. The decision involves balancing the nation's interest in establishing a secure means of communicating with our nuclear submarine deterrent against opposition expressed by some people who may live in the vicinity of such a communication facility.
2. Explain that you have already rejected one proposal that would have called for construction of a large-scale facility with over 1000 miles of antennae. (Chronology attached.)
3. Stress that when you make the decision the views of the people and Congressional representatives from Wisconsin will be considered, as well as our national defense interests.

We recommend you not raise the issue with Congressman Obey, Senator Nelson or any of the other groups with whom you meet. We also recommend you respond to any questions in the noncommittal fashion described above.

MILWAUKEE ISSUES

CETA

There is considerable anxiety over the planned reductions in CETA funding. Also, the Workforce Coalition has filed a major complaint against the Milwaukee County CETA prime sponsor. The complaint has been investigated and a written report is expected to be issued in the near future.

Civil Rights

- o School Segregation: After 14 years of litigation, the parties in a major school desegregation lawsuit against the Milwaukee Public Schools appear to have reached a compromise which calls for desegregation of 75% of the school system by the fall of this year. District Court Judge John Reynolds is holding hearings this week to determine whether to accept, reject or alter the plan. Some of the minority community opposes the plan because it does not provide for 100% desegregation. HEW's Office of Civil Rights has not been involved in this case.
- o Emergency School Assistance Act Funds: HEW's Office for Civil Rights found the Milwaukee School District ineligible for Emergency School Assistance Act (ESAA) funds because of Title VI violations.

Title VI prohibits discrimination on the basis of race in federally assisted programs. The District was cited for the following four reasons:

- failure to identify and assess students of limited English speaking ability;
- lack of comparability between bilingual and regular courses;
- failure to adequately identify and assess services to limited English speaking students who are educationally exceptional; and,
- failure to provide parents of limited English speaking students with notices in their primary language.

- o Sex Discrimination in Sheriff's Office: The Civil Rights Division, Department of Justice, has initiated litigation against the Milwaukee County Sheriff's Office as a result of a sex discrimination complaint. In accordance with the requirements of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended, all LEAA funds to the County have been suspended pending disposition of the case.
- o HUD Rent Subsidy Program: A recent newspaper article has alleged that the HUD low-income rent subsidy program has the effect of increasing segregation in the city. The charge is based on the actual pattern of concentration of low rent housing in the city, despite the goals of the program to break down racial concentration. The Department of Housing and Urban Development is following up on the allegations.

Downtown Development

- o Menomonee Valley: Milwaukee is experiencing substantial development in the downtown area, referred to as Menomonee Valley. The development effort has been underway 4-5 years, and involves meat packing plants, public utilities, port facilities, and other commercial and industrial establishments. There are no burning issues in this area, but its magnitude is such as to warrant special attention.
- o UDAG: The City has been approved for a \$12.9 million Urban Development Action Grant proposing a public/private cooperative effort with the Milwaukee Redevelopment Corporation. The City proposes to acquire land, undertake relocation, demolish structures and build public improvements. The project includes an enclosed pedestrian mall on Wisconsin Avenue between two major department stores, Gimbels and Boston Store. This is one of the largest single UDAG's awarded to date and final contract approval should have been signed this week.

- o Park West: Local residents and businessmen are attempting to stimulate comprehensive developments in the Park West area of the city, about 2 miles from the downtown area. The project, funded with HUD UDAG money, involves the renovation of privately owned commercial structures along a retail strip in the near northwest area. The project is designed to be a component of a much larger development effort involving the use of a 3.5 mile freeway right-of-way which was removed from the highway system through the efforts of citizens groups. The FRC has been requested by business developers to involve itself in the issue.
- o Federal Office Building and Parking Structure: GSA plans to construct a new office building with adjacent parking facilities to house the Department of Agriculture, Department of Defense (Corps of Engineers), HUD and the VA in downtown Milwaukee. The project will allow disposal of two obsolete government owned buildings and should encourage the construction of additional commercial space in the building. Construction was threatened by a building moratorium but Congressman Henry Reuss has announced that the project will proceed. The site has been appraised, an option obtained from the city and advertisements for the required space will be placed in local papers by April 1, 1979.

Fraud and Abuse

An audit of the Milwaukee Community Relations Social Development Commission has been conducted by a number of federal agencies after newspaper allegations of fiscal and management weaknesses at the Commission. The preliminary Draft Audit Report recommends that some costs be disallowed because they are improper expenditures. The Commission will be allowed to respond and justify the expenditures in question.

Health Issues

- o Food Stamps: Milwaukee County is among one of 16 counties using the Computer Reporting Network (CRN) in Wisconsin which was unable to implement the new food stamp regulations on March 1. FNS is in the process of issuing an informal warning advising the State agency of the possible loss of funds in the event it remains out of compliance.
- o Hope, Inc.: Hope, Inc., a primarily black inner city organization, operates an old OEO clinic with a funding deficit. Their application for Urban Health Initiative Funds was disapproved. The application did not demonstrate sufficient expertise to plan or implement a good project. The applicant is concerned over their disapproval and has claimed that it did not receive sufficient assistance in developing a project.
- o Private Foundation Funds for Clinics: Milwaukee is one of five cities chosen by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation to receive a private grant for subsidizing primary care services to the inner city. The grant is for \$5 million. Hospitals and private physicians have objected because a private foundation is subsidizing health services. This project is very similar to projects contained in the Urban Health Initiative.

Minority Issues

- o Residential Segregation: Milwaukee's black community is highly concentrated in a 12 mile square area north and northwest of downtown. Spanish speaking population is located mainly in an area immediately south of downtown. Few blacks live on the southside or in the suburbs.

The Sherman Park Community Association is actively promoting integrated living in its near northwest side neighborhood and has had some success. This group has received funds through Milwaukee's Block Grant Program for housing rehabilitation.

- o Unemployment: The official unemployment rate for the Milwaukee Metropolitan area in January was 3.9%. For the City of Milwaukee the rate was 4.4%. The black jobless rate has not been computed. The projected unemployment rate for youth for FY 79 is 15.5%, but the unemployment rate for black youth is expected to be 20.8%.
- o Minority Business: Although EDA expects minority businesses to obtain approximately \$3.5 million, or 10%, of the contracts awarded in Round II grants to Wisconsin, to date, overall goals for minority entrepreneurship have not been met in Milwaukee.
- o Poverty: Approximately 15.6% of Milwaukee's population is black and 1.9% other minorities. About one-third of all Blacks and Indians and one-fifth of all Hispanics live in poverty. The overall rate of poverty for the city is 17.8% of households, up from 7.5% of city households in 1960.

WAUSAU ISSUES

Downtown Development

The city is currently trying to develop a major shopping mall downtown. They have received commitment from Penney's, Sears and Prangle's, a Wisconsin department store chain, to spend \$25 million. The city is trying to purchase and clear an 8 block area which would be leased to the stores. It will cost the city between \$15-16 million and they are looking for federal and state help. There will be a bond referendum next Tuesday on whether bonds should be floated for this project and the outcome looks good. The Mayor, John Kannenberg, would like to encourage a federal-local partnership and notes that it is consistent with our urban policy of preserving the central cities and encouraging private investment.

Housing

Wausau is almost a model of well-used federal assistance to a smaller American city. For the past three years, competently prepared small cities block grants have gone to the community and to date the city has drawn down over 60% of these funds, a good performance and a commendable record. The city has exceeded its goal for building public housing and will be re-invited to accept rehabilitation loan money this year after turning back some unused funds last year. There are no outstanding problems affecting HUD or HUD-owned properties and there is no active litigation.

A

SENATOR GAYLORD NELSON (D-Wisconsin)

Biography: 3rd term (1980); born June 4, 1916 in Clear Lake, Wisconsin; married (Carrie); three children; LL.B., University of Wisconsin, 1942; U.S. Army, WW II; Wisconsin Legislature, 1949-58; Governor, 1959-63; elected to U.S. Senate, 1962.

Committees: Finance (5)
Labor and Human Resources (5)
Subcommittees: Health and Scientific Research
Employment, Poverty, and
Migratory Labor (Chmn)
Child and Human Development
Select Committee on Small Business (Chmn)

Administration Support: 81.7% (cumulative)

As you know Senator Nelson has been a strong and consistent supporter of you and your Administration. Despite the fact that he is up for re-election he has walked the plank for us on many controversial issues and will probably continue to do so.

For years his Senate work concentrated on alleviating the problems of the poor and unemployed (he is chairman of the Subcommittee on Employment, Poverty, and Migratory Labor) and the environment. He has championed tax reform, social security reform, and hospital cost containment as a member of the Senate Finance Committee. Both last year and again in 1979 he has been the major Senate proponent of our hospital cost containment bill. He is proud of his Senate accomplishment in this area last year and would appreciate a public pat on the back from you for his anti-inflation effort (he is particularly susceptible to criticism as a big spender and as a contributor to inflation because of his long interest in the unemployment and poverty areas.

Senator Nelson is one of the least pretentious Senators and you should enjoy your private conversation with him.

SENATOR WILLIAM PROXMIRE (D-Wisconsin)

Biography: 4th term (1982); born November 11, 1915 in Lake Forest, Illinois; married (Ellen); B.A., Yale University, 1938; MBA, Harvard University, 1940; MPA, Harvard, 1948; Military Intelligence, WW II; J.P. Morgan & Co., 1940-41; State Assembly, 1951-52; nominee for Governor, 1952, 1954, 1956; President, Artcraft Press, 1954-57; U.S. Senate, 1957-.

Committees: Appropriations (4)
Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs (Chmn)
Subcommittees: Housing and Urban Affairs
Financial Institutions
Economic Stabilization

Administration Support: 71.8% (cumulative)

Senator Proxmire is the all time attendance champion of the Senate. He has not missed a vote for over 12 years. As of March 28th, he has voted in 6,056 roll call votes. The last vote he missed was a roll call vote on a motion to adjourn in April, 1966 (he had been told that there would be no more votes that evening). As a result he now never leaves the Senate while it is in session -- in case of an unexpected vote.

During his last election campaign in 1976, the Senator accepted no contributions, spent only \$177 of his own money for campaign expenses, and was still re-elected with 71% of the vote.

Senator Proxmire imagines himself to be the fiscal conscience of the Senate. He is an avid budget cutter, so much so that he is often accused of adopting a meat-ax approach to spending despite the merits of individual programs. He has been a loyal supporter of ours on all water issues, health rescissions, and budget questions in general.

He is not hesitant to play a visible role in any fight he gets into, but he has very little influence over any other Senator and is often on the losing side of battles that are quixotic at best (he is still urging ratification of the genocide convention).

Rep. Alvin Baldus
(D-3-WIS.)

Committees: #14 ➤ Agriculture
 Subcommittees-- Conservation and Credit
 Dairy and Poultry
 Domestic Marketing
 Consumer Relations and Nutrition

 #15 ➤ Small Business
 Subcommittees-- Energy, Environment, Safety
 and Research

Administration Support: 85.4%

Personal Background: Rep. Baldus was born on April 27, 1926 in Hancock County, Iowa. He makes his home in Menomonie, Wisconsin with his wife, Lorayne, and their five children. He was educated in the public schools of Elkton, Minnesota and received his associate of arts degree from a junior college in Austin, Minnesota.

The Congressman lived on his father's farm until he joined the Merchant Marines in World War II. He served in the Army during the Korean war and was awarded the Bronze Star. He is a member of the Disabled American Veterans, the American Legion and numerous other community and service organizations.

His business career extends over 25 years and includes experience as an investment broker and manufacturer's representative. During this time he traveled extensively throughout Western Wisconsin and had the opportunity to become directly involved with problems of farmers and small businessmen in the area. It was largely this involvement and his desire to help solve some of the problems which persuaded him to run for public office.

Congressional Information: Before his election to Congress, Rep. Baldus served for eight years in the State Legislature where he rose to become the Assistant Majority Leader. He was Vice Chairman of the Insurance and Banking Committee and Chairman of the State Building Commission's Higher Education Subcommittee.

Mr. Baldus was elected to the Congress in 1974 and has a reputation in Washington as a strong defender of small businesses in the free enterprise system and the family farm system of agriculture. He has worked hard for meaningful price supports for dairy and other agriculture commodities and for a reduction of government red tape for businessmen.

District Information: The third Congressional District of Wisconsin occupies the western and southwestern parts of the State. It is one of the nation's premier dairy districts. There are more dairy cows in this district than any other in the nation. This district is one of those Upper Midwest districts that was Democratic even in the 1972 Presidential election. Congressman Baldus' district voted 50% for President Carter.

Rep. Henry S. Reuss
(C-5-WIS.)

Committees:

> Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs (Chairman)
Subcommittees-- The City (Chairman)
#2 Joint Economic Committee
Subcommittees-- Fiscal and Intergovernmental Policy
International Economics
(Co-Chairman)

Administration Support: 90.3%

Personal Background: Rep. Reuss was born on February 22, 1912, in Milwaukee and lives there with his wife, Margaret, and their four children. He was educated in the public schools of Milwaukee and is a graduate of Cornell and Harvard Law School.

Congressman Reuss is an Army combat veteran of World War II. He holds the Bronze Star Medal for his action at Rhine crossing and the Bronze Battle Stars for Normandy, Northern France and Central Germany.

Congressional Information: Rep. Reuss was elected to the 84th Congress in 1955 and has been reelected to each succeeding Congress. Among his legislative achievements are the Peace Corps, the Mass Transit Research Act, the Federal Reserve Reform Act, and a series of measures to bring about full employment without inflation. He has been in the forefront of the effort to reform Congressional procedures and ethics.

District Information: Congress Reuss represents the fifth Congressional District of Wisconsin which is made up of the north side of Milwaukee. The north side is the traditionally German half of Milwaukee and it is well noted for its beer industries.

During the Presidential election in 1976 Congressman Reuss' Congressional District voted 67% for President Carter.

Rep. Robert W. Kastenmeier
(D-2-WIS.)

Committees:

#3 > Interior and Insular Affairs
Subcommittees-- National Parks and Insular Affairs
Special Investigations

#3 > Judiciary
Subcommittees-- Courts, Civil Liberties, and
the Administration of Justice (Chairman)

Administration Support: 90.6%

Personal Background: Rep. Kastenmeier was born on January 24, 1924, in Beaver Dam, Wisconsin. He makes his home in Sun Prairie, Wisconsin with his wife, Dorothy, and three sons.

He was educated in the public schools of Beaver Dam and received his LL.B degree from the University of Wisconsin. He practiced law in Watertown, Wisconsin from September 1952 to December 1958. He is also a Member of the Wisconsin Bar. Congressman Kastenmeier was Justice of the Peace for Jefferson and Dodge Counties from 1955 to 1958.

Mr. Kastenmeier joined the Army in 1943 and served in the Philippines until he was discharged in 1946 as a first lieutenant.

Congressional Information: The Congressman served as Chairman of the Jefferson County Democratic Party from 1953 to 1956. He was elected to the 86th Congress on November 4, 1958 and has been reelected to each succeeding Congress.

Until 1974 the Congressman was little known outside his district and he climbed slowly to a high seniority position on the House Judiciary Committee. The impeachment hearings focused national attention on the Committee and its Members. Rep. Kastenmeier was the fourth ranking Democrat on the Judiciary Committee during impeachment and he was considered the most senior absolute sure vote for impeachment.

District Information: Congressman Kastenmeier represents the second Congressional District of Wisconsin which takes in the capital of Wisconsin, Madison. This is the second largest city in the United States which has a population of 200,000 people.

Madison is one of the most important university communities, it houses the University of Wisconsin and its 30,000 students.

During the 1976 Presidential election this district voted 53% for President Carter.

Rep. David R. Obey
(D-7-WIS.)

Committees: #19 > Appropriations
 Subcommittees-- #2 Foreign Operations
 Labor-HEW
 #12 > Budget

Administration Support: 86.4%

Personal Background: Rep. Obey was born Oct 3, 1938 in Okmulgee, Oklahoma. He makes his home in Wausau, Wisconsin with his wife, Joan, and their two sons, Doug who is 8 years old and Craig is 15.

He graduated from Wausau High School and has his Masters degree in political science from the University of Wisconsin. He did his graduate work in Russian government and foreign policy. Mr. Obey was elected to the Wisconsin Legislature from Marathon County's second district at the age of 24 and was reelected three times. He was also assistant Democratic floor leader.

Congressional Information: Rep. Obey was elected to the 91st Congress by special election on April 1, 1969 to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Melvin R. Laird and has been reelected to each succeeding Congress. He is Chairman of the House Commission on Administrative Review, vice president of Democratic Study Group and a member of the Democratic Steering and Policy Committee.

District Information: The seventh Congressional District is the northern part of Wisconsin. This is the land of forests, lakes and mines. The two key natural resources that are important to this district are dairy cows and trees.

During the 1976 presidential election Rep. Obey's Congressional District voted 56% for President Carter.

Fundraiser Information: The purpose of the fundraiser is to give the Obey Campaign a leg up on 1980. Although he did not have a debt from his 1978 campaign, his margin of victory was the lowest (64%) since he was elected in 1969. Obey expects the first serious Republican challenge to his seat in 1980.

The fundraiser will consist of a large rally where you will give a speech praising Obey followed by a smaller reception for large givers. The rally will be \$35.00 a couple, the reception will be \$100.00 a couple. The campaign expects to gross \$40,000.

General Information: Dave Obey is one of the most respected and controversial liberals in the House. His personal style is often abrasive. Although this hasn't gained him many close friends, the measure of respect for him was seen in his recent drubbing of Dick Ottinger for the DSG Chairmanship by a 2 to 1 margin (Ottinger was the choice of Phil Burton - a formidable ally)

Obey's major legislative interests on the Appropriation Committee are Health issues and worker safety (Labor-HEW Subcommittee) and foreign aid (Foreign Operations Subcommittee). Additionally he is a major force on the Budget Committee where he was prominently mentioned for Chairman before the rules change allowed Giaimo to continue to serve (Obey supported the rule change wholeheartedly). His worker safety interest goes back to his days as a worker in his father's tile business. During that time he laid asbestos tile which, as you know, has emerged as a latent cancer causing substance which appears years after exposure. His foreign aid support is a direct result of his deep felt concern for the world's poor. Obey is one of the few Members of Congress who believes foreign aid is worth fighting for and openly degrades his colleagues for voting against aid on purely political grounds.

It is on foreign aid that we owe Obey the most. For two years he has almost single-handedly fought our battles, including taking on Doc Long, the Subcommittee Chairman, who is an opponent of aid. Last year Obey successfully fought off restrictions on Presidential use of aid money as well as severe cuts in the whole bill. In fact last years aid bill was the largest in history. We expect the same level of support from Obey on this year's bill.

Rep. Clement Zablocki
(D-4-WIS.)

Committees:

> International Relations (Chairman)
Subcommittees-- International Security
and Scientific Affairs
(Chairman)

Administration Support: 73.3%

Personal Background: Rep. Zablocki was born on November 18, 1948 in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He makes his home in Milwaukee with his wife, ~~Blanche~~ and They have a son and daughter.

He was educated in the public schools of Milwaukee and received his Ph.B degree from Marquette University. He taught high school in Milwaukee and he also was organist and choir director.

Congressional Information: Congressman Zablocki was elected State Senator of the third district of Wisconsin in 1942 and was reelected in 1946. He was elected to the 81st Congress in 1948 and has been reelected to each succeeding Congress. He became Chairman of the House International Relations Committee in 1976 after the retirement of Thomas Morgan.

District Information: The fourth district of Wisconsin is the south side of Milwaukee and the Milwaukee County suburbs to the south and west. The south side has large numbers of German-Americans but since the days of industrial growth at the turn of the century, south side Milwaukee has been the Polish part of town. Today the south remains all white and heavily Polish, while the suburbs to the south are filled mainly with the newly prosperous blue and white collar descendants of the original Polish immigrants.

The south side had a Democratic tradition long before the rest of Wisconsin developed one. Congressman Zablocki was first elected 30 years ago.

In the 1976 Presidential election the fourth district of Wisconsin voted 55% for President Carter.

Event Information: The Marquette University Alumni Association is honoring Clement Zablocki as the 1979 Alumnus of the Year. The Congressman did not request a Presidential visit and was thrilled when we offered a drop by. Rep. Zablocki has been one of your most consistent and out-spoken supporters in the House.

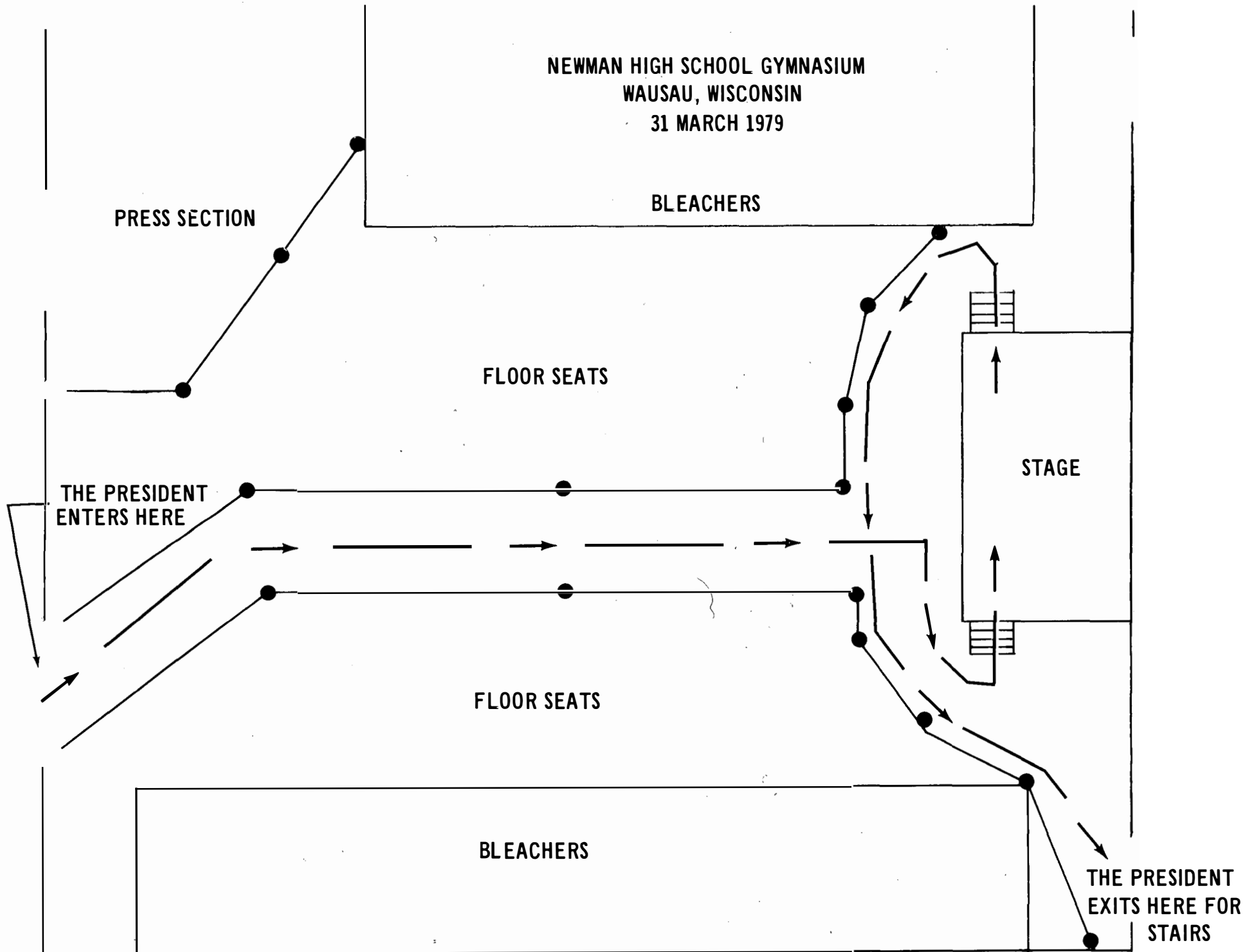
As Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee he has rarely refused to do the Administrations bidding. His efforts on the Taiwan legislation, despite his longstanding support of Taiwan, underscore this point. His recent break with us on removing Peace Corps from Action was difficult for him. He firmly believes, however, that Peace Corps is being hurt by the environment at Action.

Event - Mausau

SPEECH TO "BETTER WAY CLUB"

The club is so named because the contributors only give \$35. About 1000 people are expected to attend the President's speech. The speech sponsors group the President will make brief remarks to will number about 200 and consist of contributors of \$100. After the President leaves, Congressman Obey will join in a blue grass concert on the harmonica.

NEWMAN HIGH SCHOOL GYMNASIUM
WAUSAU, WISCONSIN
31 MARCH 1979



NEWMAN HIGH SCHOOL CAFETERIA
WAUSAU, WISCONSIN
31 MARCH 1979

CAFETERIA DINING ROOM
GUESTS WILL BE STANDING IN THIS AREA

SPEAKER'S
PLATFORM

STAFF
AREA

HOLDING
ROOM

KITCHEN

STAIRS
FROM GYM

MOTORCADE

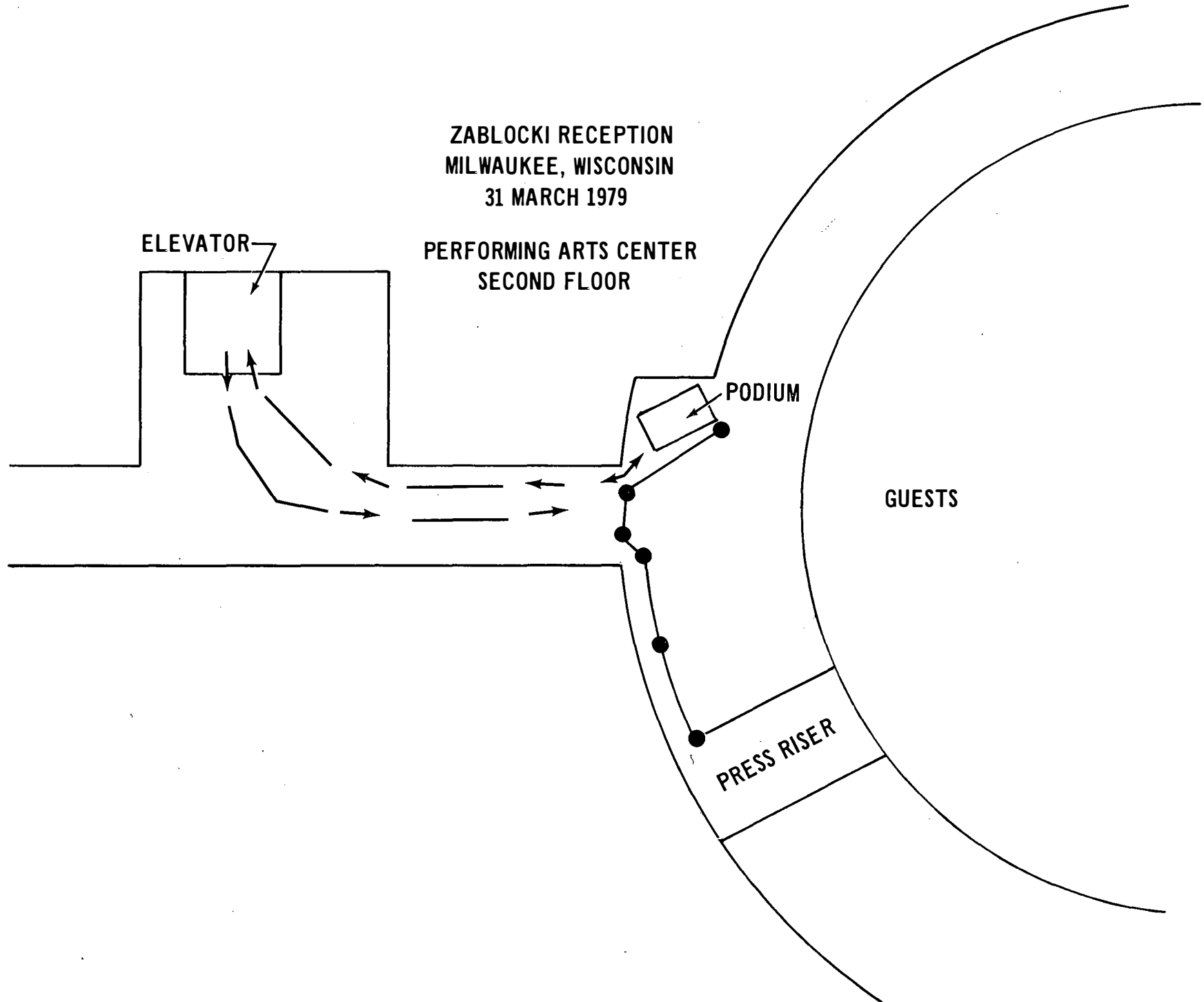


ZABLOCKI RECEPTION

The reception honoring Congressman Zablocki is part of the Annual Alumni Dinner at Marquette University. The Congressman has been chosen as the "Alumnus of the Year" and is the 35th recipient of this award. Zablocki was a graduate of their College of Speech. The President will address a black tie crowd of 220 alumni. Two other alumni are also being awarded lesser honors.

ZABLOCKI RECEPTION
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
31 MARCH 1979

PERFORMING ARTS CENTER
SECOND FLOOR



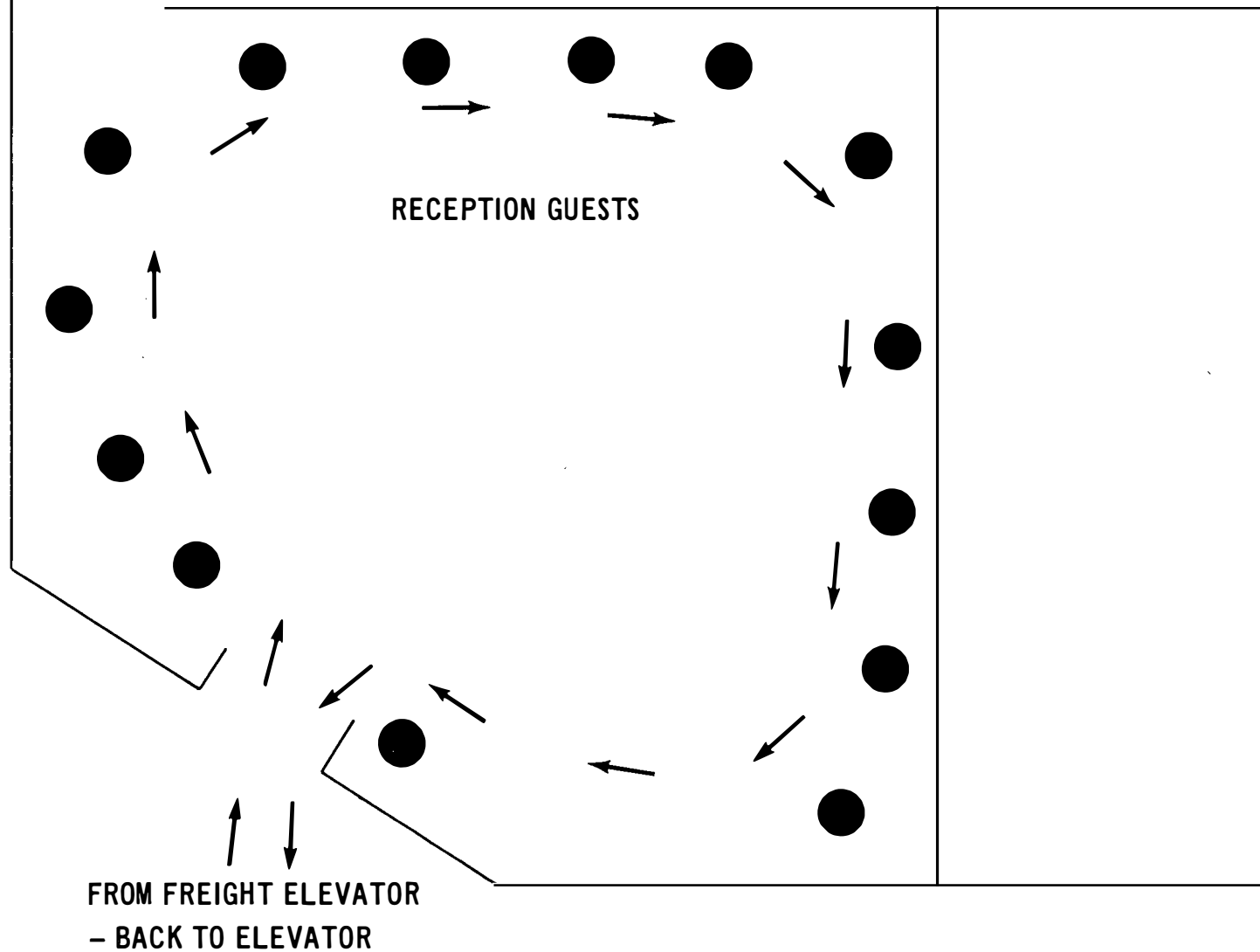
Event-Jeff.-
Jack. Dinner

J.J. DINNER

The tickets to the Dinner cost \$100 a piece and about 1000 people are expected to attend. The Marquette University band will play "Ruffles & Flourishes" for the President's entrance. The Secretary of State, Vel Phillips, will introduce the President. The small reception preceding the J.J. speech will consist of 80 people who have raised over \$2500 for the dinner and honored guests.

SECOND FLOOR MECCA
FUNDRAISING COMMITTEE RECEPTION

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
31 MARCH 1979



MECCA J. J. DINNER SPEECH
GROUND FLOOR

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
31 MARCH 1979

1. ELEVATOR
2. SECOND FLOOR
3. HOLDING ROOM
4. SPEECH

